The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,446.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870

Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	6	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	9	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nedigherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

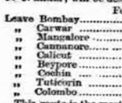
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, &c.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

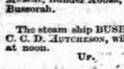
The steam ship BUSHIREB, 795 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Jutchison, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	Jan.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	31
Kurrachee	28	Bushire	6
„ Gwadur	29	„ Bushire	13
„ Muscat	Feb. 1	„ Lingo	15
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Lingo	4	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Gwadur	21
„ Feo	8	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah	8	Arrive Bombay	26
Arrive Bussorah	9		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

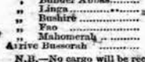


The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Malwan,
Ratnagherry, Vingorla,
Jeytapoor, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 12	1 0	1 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

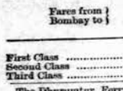
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A.M., to OUTEE, MANDVIE, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize on up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 23	£ 22-10
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 24
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 26
„ Marseilles	£ 96	£ 60

Children over three and under seven years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rickard, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 71 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been fished and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

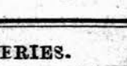
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £65, 2nd class £34, } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heathorne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned, in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 50,00,000 Paid-up.

Reserved Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per Share have been paid up.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Henry Maxwell, Esq.	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

FOURTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietory the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last.

The value of money has ruled low during the whole six months, and there has been little demand. The trade of the port has not been in a satisfactory state, and considerable disquiet has at times prevailed in the bazaar.

The value of Government Securities has been unfavourably affected by the impending sale to Government of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Property, and by the proposed issue of Four per cent. Paper in payment thereof.

The Directors however are glad to be able to report that, with one single exception, the business of the Bank in every Department during the period under review shows a marked increase when compared with the corresponding portion of the previous year. The Bank's operations with Calcutta have been attended with very satisfactory results. The Bank of Bengal have intimated their intention to levy from a certain date, and this item alone shows a decrease in consequence.

The Bank's Agency at the Cotton Season and the unsettled state of the market have affected the working of the Branches.

No bad debt has been incurred during the half year.

The Balance Sheet, including the sum brought from last half year, shows a net profit of Rs. 1,59,681-7-6, and out of this sum the Directors in virtue of Section No. 113 of the Articles of Association have declared an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Five per cent. per annum This on the increased Capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will absorb Rs. 1,45,184-4-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,496-3-6 to be carried forward.

At the adjourned General Meeting held on the 1st September last, the Directors were empowered to deal with the unallotted Shares of the reserved Issue. They gave to every bona fide applicant the full number asked for, and the remainder, 1,772 in number, were sold by public auction among the largest premium to Credit of the Reserve Fund, which was thus raised from Rs. 1,28,616-2-8 to Rs. 2,42,092-11-8, a balance shown in the annual new submitted.

The Directors regret to state that the question pending with the Government of India as to the Bank's Agency in Cutch, and Kattywar in Council has again referred to the Secretary of State for India the whole question of the Presidential Bank Agency in the City; and the Right Hon'ble Governor in Council has not that he is disposed to give any orders regarding this Bank's Charter. The Directors continue to press for a settlement of both questions.

By order of the Board,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

We have much pleasure in reporting that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half year above referred to, and counted and inspected the Securities, Cash, Bullion, &c., held by the Bank on 31st December 1869.

The Securities, &c., were as follows :—

I. Held for safe custody.—Government Promissory Notes, Certificates of Shares, Deposit Receipts, Debentures, Bonds, &c.

II. Held against advances (Cash Credits and Fixed Loans).—Government Promissory Notes, Railway Stock Certificates, Bills of Lading and Policies of Insurance, Merchandize in Bank's as well as other Godowns under Bank's key.

III. Bank's own Property.—Government Promissory Notes, Go d Bars, Sovereigns, and Spcee Silver.

IV. Bills and Hoondees discounted and bought at the Head Office and Branches.

V. Cash Balance, agreeing with the General Ledger Balance, consisting of Currency Notes, Silver Coin and Copper on hand.

The Balances in the Books of the Branches were compared with the General Ledger at Head Office, and with Ledgers at Branches, the posting of closing entries in the latter being verified by comparison with the statements rendered by the Agents.

A list of the Over Drafts in detail was submitted to us, from which we found that the greater part is secured by property in the Bank's hands, and we are quite satisfied that the remainder as well as the secured portion will be promptly repaid.

The condensed statement prepared for publication from the said Balance Sheet is correct, and the Profit and Loss Account shows the actual earnings and expenditure and the nett result for the half year under review.

JAMES RANKEN,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Auditors.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital—				
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up		50,00,000	0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up		10,00,000	0 0	
„ Bank Post Bills outstanding	.....			60,70,000 0 0
„ Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches	.....			29,45,457 3 0
„ Fixed do. do. do.	.....			2,81,68,608 11 11
„ Government do. Treasury	.....			15,35,256 1 1
„ General Balances	.....			48,12,946 13 9
„ Other Liabilities	.....			3,53,725 9 1
„ Reserve	.....			2,92,038 14 11
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account	.....			1,59,681 7 6
				Rs. 4,33,68,611 13 0

Cr.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion, Goods & Metals	.....			8,32,141 7 1
„ Cash Credits on do. do.	.....			14,19,191 14 9
„ Over Drafts	.....			3,203 9 8
„ Bills discounted & purchased	.....			61,08,047 5 5
„ Balances with Correspondents	.....			13,37,929 11 8
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, & Furniture therein at cost price	.....	Rs. 4,50,000		
„ Do. do. at Oomrawattee at cost price	.....	Rs. 5,854		
Less written off	.....		4,55,854 0 0 20,000 0 0	
			4,35,854 0 0	
„ Furniture at the different branches at cost price	.....		14,082 6 9	
				4,49,936 6 9
„ Stamps	.....			6,538 5 0
„ Stationary value on hand	.....			4,092 9 3
„ Govt. Securities at market rate	.....			26,70,066 12 0
„ Adjusting account being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, by Government, and on Government Securities, and amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Saving Bank, less rebate of Interest and Exchange	.....			7,859 6 8
Cash and Currency Notes & Bullion at Head Office & Branches	.....			3,05,29,604 4 9
				Rs. 4,33,68,611 13 0

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	.....	73,677 10 5		
„ Auditors' Fees	.....	1 000 0 0		
„ Directors' Fees	.....	8,865 0 0		
„ Rent, Taxes and Insurance	.....	5,038 5 10		
„ Miscellaneous Charges	.....	7,328 13 7		
				1,00,999 13 10
„ Salaries at Branches	.....	39,352 4 8		
„ Other Charges at Branches	.....	10,070 8 2		
				49,422 12 10
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches	.....			69,019 2 6
„ Amount of Stationary used	.....			4,000 0 0
„ Net Profit to 31st December 1869	.....			1,53,589 15 11
				Rs. 3,76,941 13 1

Cr.			Rs. a. p.
By Interest Received at Head Office and Branches	.....		70,012 14 11
„ Exchange do. do.	.....		1,13,150 1 8
„ Commission do. do.	.....		41,667 14 8
„ Discount do. do.	.....		28,534 9 5
„ Interest and Profit on Government Securities	.....		1,16,798 9 3
„ Profit on Bullion Operations	.....		6,779 11 2
			Rs. 3,76,941 13 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half Year ended 30th June 1869	.....			1,50,000 0 0
„ Amount carried to credit of Preliminary Expenses account	.....		15,000	0 0
„ Do. Premises account	.....		20,000	0 0
„ Do. Reserve account	.....		1,25,000	0 0
„ Gratuities to Agents	.....		2,500	0 0
„ Income Tax	.....		3,769	1 0
„ Balance at Credit of this account	.....		1,59,681	7 6
				Rs. 4,76,050 8 6

Cr.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this account on 30th June 1869	.....			3,22,460 8 7
„ Net Profit for Half Year ending 31st December 1869	.....			1,53,589 15 11
				Rs. 4,76,050 8 6

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

Examined and found Correct.

JAMES RANKEN,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Auditors.
M. BALFOUR, Secretary & Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant.

A. J. MACDONALD,
E. D. SASSOON,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, } Directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine iron steamer STIRLING, 762 tons net register, Alex. Black, Commander, WILL SAIL on or about the 12TH FEBRUARY.

The draught of this Vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already made the passage from the Downs, with a Cargo of dead-weight, in 32 days, having come through the Canal without grounding in 14 hours.

The Stirling will be followed by the s. s. Leith, 957 tons register.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

STEAM SHIP MAGDALA having arrived with CARGO, ex EUROPEAN 4th, 18IS 11th, and MEMPHIS 18th December, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Borce Bunder.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

EUROPE RESTAURANT.

Mr. B. FELMON, the Proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to his Patrons and the Public that he has OPENED the abovenamed place at No. 7 Meadow Street, Fort, where TIFFINS, ICE-CREAMS, WATER-ICES, TEA and FRENCH COFFEE are served up in the best Europe style, and hope to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford every satisfaction.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

TO LET, from 1st February following, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-Houses, &c., at Cumballa Hill Road, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.

For particulars apply to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.	
One 8 ditto ditto	
One 10 ditto ditto	shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto	expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Locomotive Steam Crane, complete to lift 4 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 ton each, 1 ton foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on or after 20th instant, INTEREST, at the rate of 12 per Cent. per annum will be charged on calls, and unless the whole of all Shares on Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Share Certificate No. 350, of this Company, transferred on the 28th January 1865, in the name of RAGOONATH ABBAJEE, having either been mislaid or lost, a new Certificate will be issued by us in lieu thereof, and the missing Certificate, unless presented at this Office on or before the 31st instant, will be null and void.

JAMES RANKEN,
Liquidator of the late C. & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869, in terms of Clause 135 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866.

JAMES RANKEN,
For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from THURSDAY the 20th to THURSDAY the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 31st February 1870, at o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidator, shewing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } Liquidators of Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 31st February 1870, at o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidator, shewing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY,
Liquidator, Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 30th of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, January, 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Offices in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned hereby notifies, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors in London, that unless the CALLS detailed below, on the six Shares specified, are paid up with Interest from the due date, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, within 30 days from the date hereof, the shares and all payments made thereon will be forfeited :—

Number of Shares.	Description.	Number of Certificate.	Number of Call unpaid.
1	Original	26,291	4th.
1	Do.	26,790	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Do.	27,050	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
2	Do.	{ 27,099 } { 27,103 }	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Addl. B.	97,143	3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF PART OF THE RAICHORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY the 1st February, the portion of the RAICHORE EXTENSION between Sholapoor and Goolburga will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

On and after that date PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC will be booked between Goolburga, Goodoor, Doodoch and Khurrabgaum and all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. A Time Table of Trains will shortly be published.

Rates, Fares and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the convenience of the Public a Travellers' Bungalow is being erected by Government at Goolburga. If this should not be finished by the 1st February the Company will provide, at a small charge per day, temporary accommodation in Tents and the services of a Messman for Travellers until the completion of the Bungalow.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1870.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we shall COMMENCE BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

on the 1st of February next, in

SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We shall be prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Temporary Offices, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st January 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

London Houses	{ Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House	{ Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives in all parts of the world.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay!

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac) Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	„ ...
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	„ ...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	„ ...
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	„ ...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel for Ball purposes	do.	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 22	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 34	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 23	14 0
„ „ Hochsimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Golden seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0 ...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 21
Ditto, ditto, Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pr.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET improving.

CALCUTTA.—18TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—Some heavy amounts of 4 per cents were bought at Rs 94-14 and small sums at Rs 95-0. 5 per cents of 1856-57, sold at Rs 105-8 and small sums of Rs 3,000 and under, at Rs 108-10 to 108-12. A large amount of 3 years' Debentures found buyers at Rs 100-5 and 100-6. A transaction in 15 years' Debentures took place at Rs 108-8.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day.

Bank of Bengal shares, to serve all parties, at Rs 1,425, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares at Rs 240.—*Englishman.*

(From TOOLMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Jan. 18.)

Last issue of this Circular contained a comparative table of the leading staples exported from Calcutta during the past 9 years; referring to the said table, it will be found that Indigo shows a marked falling off in production for the past year, although the most correct way to get at the real position of the article is to take the shipments for the season, viz., November to March. It will likewise be found that the exports of Indian Tea during '69 did not increase in anything like the same ratio as in the previous 8 years. Bengal Silk and Cotton both exhibit a serious shortcome in quantity comparing '69 with the prior 4 years. Jute and Jute Cuttings likewise show a slight falling off for '69, but this is not real, for if the heavy 400lb. bales are taken into account, the total actual weight would about balance with the total exports of '68. Jute manufactures exhibit a serious decline for '69, especially in heavy Gunny Cloth and Bags to America, but the increased shipment of Jute Cuttings to that destination explains the matter. Saltpetre for '69 shows a marked improvement on late years, so much for the abolition of the export duty. Shellac and Lac Dye for '69 exhibit an enormous increase as compared with any previous year, still if the Stick-Lac crop of the season turns out to be as short as it is reported, the excessive shipments of '69 will not even compensate for the prospective light shipments of '70. Safflower for '69 though considerably less in quantity than '68 was, on the whole, a fair average year's export. Turmeric exports for '69 were the largest on record, double any former year '68 excepted—the increase direct to Foreign Europe is noteworthy. Cutch for '69 was twice to thrice as large as any previous year; this dye is a re-export staple from Calcutta, it is therefore necessary to ascertain the Rangoon exports before a correct comparison can be drawn. Caster-Oil shows a very large increase for '69, especially to Great Britain and America, being nearly double that of past years. Linseed exports for '69 exhibit a most remarkable decrease on those of '68 and '67; the figures best illustrate the contrast, viz total cwts to Great Britain and America in '67—2,120,000: in '68—2,782,000 against in '69—only 1,757,000. Rapeseed, on the other hand, shows a good year's export for '69, being the fourth largest year on record. Bengal Rice tells its own tale; '69 was the second smallest year's export since '60, viz., 5,000,000 Indian maunds against 14,000,000 ditto in '64 and 8,000,000 in '68; here is a comment on the export duty, which the Government obstinately and blindly decline to abolish. Hide exports for '69 exhibit a steady increasing trade in this article both in Cow and Buffalo [illegible]ilty, more especially in the latter for the American [illegible]scription.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has ruled steady during the week; yesterday it assumed a firmer tone, and closed a shade higher.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain generally have remained firm, showing a slight advance in Rice, while [illegible], by the way, is the only produce in free supply, and therefore the only staple likely to rule the rates for several weeks to come. The unusually heavy shipments of Jute during past two months has been the main-stay of the market, this prop, however, is no longer available as Jute is really becoming scarce. So far as one can judge, the present rates of freight will not in all probability be maintained, for in early every article of export the supplies are getting small or weekly, without much chance of improvement until the new crops come to hand 6 or 8 weeks hence; so that an increasing unfixed tonnage, and less demand both for Europe and Coast wise, is all in the rates may fairly be expected. Last Mail the unfixed tonnage in Port was nil; during the week it has accumulated to 4,000 tons, with the prospect of increasing.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th January, 1870.

Open 962 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	70,084 12 11
Merchandize	3,09,072 6 8
Electric Telegraph	1,395 5 0
Earth Trains	3,444 4 0
Total Rs.	3,84,596 12 7
Corresponding week last year open 874] Miles ....Total Rs.	3,67,941 0 8
Increase.....	16,655 11 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Simpson, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.

Cotgrave, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Dillon, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on medical certificate, to England.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

Gore, Major, 3rd Hussars, to join, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd Jan. 1870.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon R Boustead, Bombay Medical Establishment, to count as service for pension such portion (not exceeding 18 months) of the sick leave to Europe granted him in Abyssinia as may be found necessary for the recovery of his health.

With reference to G O C, No 649 of 22nd July 1869, the following alterations in the movements of troops have been ordered:—

7th Foot (1st battalion) from Saugor to Aden, Head Quarters and 7 Companies; Deolalee, 3 Companies.

8th Foot (1st Battalion) from Poona and Sattara to Nusseerabad Head Quarters and 7 Companies; Neemuch, 3 Companies.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard.—Ensign B T M Gompertz, and Ensign C T Bigham of 108th Foot.

Lo rer Standard.—No 1541, Private J Cahill, and No 2013, Private A O'Keefe of 108th Foot.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th January, 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant W. A. Roberts to be Captain, from the 23rd December 1869.

Lieutenant T. M. Hazlerigg to be Captain, from the 23rd December 1869.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Currie to be Colonel, from the 28th December 1869.

Lieutenant J. Sharples to be Captain, from the 4th August 1867.

Lieutenant C. F. Oldfield to be Captain, from the 23rd September 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. N. Channer, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Williams, promoted to Captain. Dated 30th December 1869.

24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Stedman, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Trotter, promoted to Captain. Dated 30th December 1869.

Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, as a special case, vice McNair, proceeded on furlough. Dated 30th December 1869.

36th Native Infantry.—Captain E. F. Fortescue is permitted to retain the Adjutancy of the regiment, on promotion to Captain. Dated 30th December 1869.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.—Captain S. E. Becher is permitted to retain the Adjutancy of the regiment, on promotion to Captain. Dated 30th December 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel E. W. E. Howard, Staff Corps, lately employed as Cantonment Magistrate at Futtehgarh, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty.

Major J. P. Cambridge, Staff Corps, recently employed in the Barrack Department, is posted to Rawul Pindee, for general duty.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the name of Captain C. C. Oldfield, 85th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Captain K. W. H. Noyes, in the list of officers detailed for duty with their depôts in England, published at page 450 G. O. C. C. of the 4th October 1869.

The name of Cornet L. A. C. Cook, 19th Hussars, is, at that officer's request, expunged from G. O. C. C. of the 13th October 1869 (p 455), which permitted him to join the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon B. F. Giraud, M.D., 19th Hussars, to the medical charge of the Nynee Tal Convalescent Depôt, vice Assistant Surgeon S. Fuller, 4th Hussars.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant H. H. Yarde, 2nd battalion.

3rd Foot.—Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, 1st battalion.

60th Foot.—Major H. P. Montgomery, 3rd battalion.

Lieutenant J. A. Williams, 1st battalion.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant J. W. Sandilands, 3rd battalion.

Major Montgomery is directed to proceed to Madras and join his battalion.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th January 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Chambers, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Mooltan, for general duty.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. L. Willows, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Agra, for general duty.

Major H. Macdonald, Staff Corps, recently promoted, is transferred from the 31st Native Infantry to Peshawur, for general duty.

Major R. W. Elton, late 74th Native Infantry, recently promoted, is transferred from the 3rd Goorkha Regiment to Lucknow, for general duty.

Brevet Major F. W. Russell, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, is transferred from the 7th Bengal Cavalry to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

19th Hussars.—Lieutenant C. R. St. Quintin, (since deceased), from the 16th October to the 17th November 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

5th Foot (1st Battalion), Captain E. Hoare, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot.—Captain K. W. H. Noyes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

93rd Foot.—Ensign H. St. G. Ord, to Singapore, for six months, on private affairs, from date of leaving his regiment.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Nedham (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st Native Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from the 27th December 1869, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Palliser (Commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from the 23rd December 1869 to the 22nd January, to appear before a medical board.

[This is in substitution of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 20th ultimo, p. 502.]

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. A. Poulton, (Deputy Judge Advocate), to Bombay, from the 18th January to the 18th February, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Major J. P. Cambridge, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major R. C. Whiting (2nd in Command 11th Native Infantry), for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Captain H. I. Wheler (Officiating Wing officer 11th Native Infantry), from the 1st to the 15th October 1869, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Captain L. H. Williams (Wing Officer 14 h Native Infantry), for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer (1st Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry), for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant B. H. Russell, (2nd Squadron Subaltern 15th Bengal Cavalry), to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. A. McNeale (1st Squadron Subaltern 8th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 43rd Native Infantry.—Captain W. R. Martin, (doing duty 6th Native Infantry), to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th January 1870.

ARMS.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, in supercession of all other orders on the subject, the periodical browning and blueing of the arms of Native Regiments shall in future be provided for as follows:—

1. When in the opinion of the Commanding Officer the arms of a Native Regiment require to be browned, the same is to be done, 100 stand at a time, in the Armorer's work-shop of the British Regiment serving at the same station, provided—

1st. That there is a trained Armorer present.

2nd. That in the opinion of the officer commanding the British Regiment the services of the Armorer Sergeant can be spared for this duty.

3rd. That the Armorer's shop is furnished with all the accommodation and appliances laid down in G. O. C. C. 29th May 1865.

4th. That two years shall have elapsed since the arms were last browned.

3. The Commanding Officer having satisfied himself that the arms of his regiment can be browned under the conditions specified in the last para., will apply to the Ordnance Office for authority for the same, and submit for sanction an indent on the nearest arsenal or magazine for the materials required, which shall not exceed the following proportions:—

per 100 stand.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Browning mixture,	2	12	8
Sponge,	0	1	0
Emery cloth,	1	quire	
Scratch card,	2	yards.	
Emery, fine,	1	lb.	
Oil, Rangoon,	2	,,	
Brushes, Hard,	1	in No	
Pegs, wood en, for holding barrels	6	,,	
Cloth, ...anen,	10	lbs.	

The whole quantity of Browning mixture lb. 2-12-8 will only be required in very hot dry weather; during the rainy season in Bengal one half will suffice. The quantity considered necessary with reference to locality and season of the year will be passed in the Ordnance Office.

4. The Commanding Officer will also indent on the Commissariat Department for the following articles of fuel, &c., to be delivered under Commissariat arrangements at the Armorer's shop:—

per 100 stand.		
Fuel, wood,	2	cwt.
Charcoal,	1	,,
Lime, quick,	2	lbs.

5. The Armorer Sergeant employed will be paid for the labour and supervision required at the rate of Rs. 18 per 100 stand, which will be drawn by a bill supported by a certificate signed by the Commanding Officer of the Native Regiment that the work has been properly done. This certificate will be signed and the bill submitted to the Ordnance Office for sanction, three months after the browning has been completed, by which time the quality of the work will have been tested.

6. The Divisional Paymaster is authorised to advance to the Commanding Officer on his receipt one half the allowance for browning, viz. Rs. 9 per 100 stand, to be adjusted when the bill is passed, and the amount may be paid to the Armorer Sergeant as each lot of 100 stand is completed, the remaining Rs. 9 per 100 stand being paid to him when the bill is passed and the amount remaining due realised.

7. The assistance required by the Armorer Sergeant will be afforded by men of the British Regiment, who will be paid at the usual working rates out of the above allowance.

8. In the event of any difference of opinion arising on completion of the browning or subsequently, the decision, which is to be final, will rest with a Board consisting of a Field Officer unconnected with either regiment, a Wing Officer of the Native Regiment, and the Instructor of Musketry of the British Regiment concerned.

9. The arms of a Native Regiment located at a station where there is an arsenal or magazine will be browned, as at present, by the Ordnance Department.

10. When there is no arsenal or magazine and no British Regiment is located at the station, or when the arms cannot be browned for one of the reasons stated in para. 2, the browning must be deferred until an opportunity offers.

DRESS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

The Government of India have approved of the following sword belts and sword knots being worn by all Warrant Officers (not holding Veteran or Honorary Commissions), and Non-commissioned Officers serving in detachments:—

For Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, a belt of Royal Artillery pattern, but made of black Japan leather, and with plate having the words "Ordnance Department" embossed upon it.

For Warrant Officers of the Commissariat Department, a belt of similar pattern with words "Commissariat Department" on plate.

For Warrant Officers of the Medical Department, a similar belt with words "Medical Department" on plate.

For Sergeants of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, belts of similar pattern to those worn by the Warrant Officers, but of brown instead of black Japan leather.

Swords knots of approved pattern, those for Warrant Officers to be black Japan, and those for Non-commissioned Officers brown leather.

The belts and knots will be supplied to Non-commissioned Officers at the public expense by the Ordnance Department, but will not be issued until those now in possession are worn out.

ARMS—RELIEFS.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the following orders are issued for the guidance of officers commanding British Regiments, armed with the muzzle-loader Enfield Rifle, returning to England, in substitution of G. O. 283, dated 15th September 1868, which is cancelled so far as they are concerned:—

I. When a regiment is under orders to England, and shortly before it moves from its station, all arms and accoutrements in possession, with the exception of a proportion equivalent to ten per cent. of the number of men who proceed with the regiment to England, are to be surveyed as laid down in memo.—dated 28th May 1867, from the Chief Inspector of Musketry,* in view to their ultimate return into Store in this country under instructions from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

II. The arms retained with the regiment to be taken home will be the oldest and least serviceable of those in possession.

III. Forty rounds of ammunition per arm retained with the regiment will be taken in pouch to the port of embarkation, and will be then returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships.

IV. In ample time before leaving their stations, Commanding Officers of regiments should communicate with the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for detailed instructions regarding the place and mode of return into store of the surplus arms and accoutrements which under the above orders will be left behind in this country.

RAILWAYS—CARRIAGE.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction free conveyance being allowed to the Surgeon of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for two chargers, when proceeding on duty by rail or on boarding on ordinary occasions, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 661, dated 7th July 1868.

* Published in G. O. No. 385, dated 30th December 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	H. M. S. Lord Elphinstone	Carpendale	Point de Galle.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Suez, Jan 9.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	New Brunswick	Steuart	Bimlipatam.
	Nimrod	Bullock	Calcutta via Madras.
	Magnolia	Gueswell	Rangoon.
	Naomi	Malcolm	Rangoon.
	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Moydin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	General Outram (s)	Pesadale	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship East Callander, to Kurrachee.

Barque Duneim, Denton, to Calicut.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 17th, has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ship Lord Warden [B], J Smith, London 13th Sept. Particulars of vessels previously announced—Ships Czarewitch, [B], Falle, Port Blair 4th January; Tantallon Castle [B], Howson, London 8th October; and Hereford [B], Liverpool 27th, and Holyhead 30th September.

DEPARTURES.—Ships Golden Fleece, and Himalaya.

The Telegraph of January 18th, has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Ship Jane Porter, [B], Wilson, London 8th October. Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ship Jeypore, [B], H M Millar, Liverpool 22nd September, touched at Holyhead 1st October.

DEPARTURE.—Ship Durham.

ARRIVAL.—January 20th, Ship Berkshire from London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVES.—January 17th, Renown, Taylor, London January 15th; Inverdrus, Peter, London; Clarence, Gibson, London; and Bleng, Logan, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.—January 16th, Oriental, s s, Irvine, Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per Ship Renown—Dr and Mrs Strachan, Revd Shearman, Rev and Mrs Jos, Colonel Prescott and family, Mrs and Mrs Fowler, Mr Harrison, Captain Connell, Rev D Caldwell, Mr H Bansley, Mrs Butcher and family, Mr Loyd, Mrs Hazlell and family, Mrs Kensington, Captain Arbuthnot, Miss Denham, Mr and Miss Moberly, Miss Campbell, Miss Maxwell, Miss Wilson, Mrs Gordon and family, and Miss Boulez.

Per Clarence—Lieutenant and Mrs Wetherall, 20th N I, Revd H and Mrs Soller, Mrs Bradley and infant, Miss Alice Bradley, Mrs Rees Bradley, Revd James Guest, Revd James Gostick Revd James Sharp, Miss Anne Halsall and Mr James Townsend

Passengers sailed per s s Oriental—To Coconada—Mrs Smalley, Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs Green.

To Vizagapatam—Mr R Melville Mr R W Beddome, and Mr H Simpson.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rr. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!!

GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

ANOTHER GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1870.

SECOND TIME OF DOUGLAS JERROLD'S Great Nautical Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

To be followed by (also Second Time) BYRON'S FAVOURITE BURLESQUE,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,

INTRODUCING THE WONDERFUL EVOLUTIONS OF THE

BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

The next Performance will take place on

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), & WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH AND 26TH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS AND THIRD TIME OF

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S SCIENTIFIC WONDERS

IN

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS, and MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will, in consequence of the great success attending his first two representations, repeat them on the above evenings, when he will again perform his

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a manner exciting both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his recent visit to the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the operation.

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 3 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CORKE—January 22nd, at Allan House, Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. G. Corke, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER—January 17th, the wife of Mr. E. Christopher, of a son.

JENKINS—January 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. E. P. Jenkins, of a son.

BAGRAM—January 12th, at 55, Park Street, the wife of S. J. Bagram, Esq., of a daughter.

SEAUK—January 18th, at Mymensing, the wife of O. S. Stack, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCOUGALL—VARDON—January 17th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Lieutenant Henry Scougall, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, to Mary Julia Arabella, second daughter of A. M. Vardon, Esq.

STEWART—ROSE—January 12th, at St. Mary's, Jamalpore, by Rev. J. C. Love, James M. Stewart, of Newcastle, to Catherine Ella, daughter of the late George Rose, of Downham Market, Norfolk.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FOX—January 17th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. N Fox, of twin daughters.

MARTIN—January 16th, at Vellichinopoly, the wife of C. W. W. Martin, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—ROWSON—January 14th, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. T. Foulkes, Henry Royal, eldest son of H. R. Dawson, Esq., Ootacamund, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late J. Rowson, Esq., of Anfield, Liverpool.

MILLER—LUCIS—January 17th, at Perambore, by the Rev. F. Jackson, Railway Chaplain, Mr. J. Miller, Madras Railway Company, to Ada Gertrude, daughter of Mr. James Lucis, Naval Row, Poplar, London.

DEATH.

NICHOLAS—January 16th, at Kodras, Mr. A. A. Nicholas, Draughtsman, Madras Railway Company, aged 35 years 4 months and 18 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MACAULAY—January 13th, at Murdan, Eusufzaie, the wife of Captain C. E. Macaulay, A. C., of a daughter.

HASLETT—January 8th, at Mooltan, the wife of W. Haslett, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MILLS—January 12th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mills, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WALLACE—January 13th, at Fort Muchee Bhawan, Lucknow, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. Wallace, 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.

WARNER—January 16th, at Subathoo, the wife of Captain Ashton H. Warner, 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, of a son.

BELL—January 18th, at Agra, the wife of R. J. Bell, C. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FOYSER—SMITH—January 19th, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, B. A., Chaplain, Veterinary Surgeon Richard Foyser, 'A' Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to Anna Maria Cruikshank, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., Quarter Master, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

GARRETT—January 16th, at Delhi, Mr. T. Garrett, late Post Master of Madras, aged 64 years 10 months and 15 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

If it were true, as the *Friend of India* reports, that "what the Umbala conference began the mission of Mr. Forsyth to the Russian cabinet has completed" we might have reason to rejoice. We are not prepared to say what the Umbala conference "began," but we are quite ready to admit that it was the manifest sign of an active interest in trans-Indus politics. But what can have been completed by "the private but officially acknowledged negotiations" of Mr. Forsyth? "England and British India," it is said, "have obtained from the Government of the Czar and have reduced to writing certain pledges regarding Central Asia, which are the fruits of the policy of action, and must have a temporarily favourable influence on coming events." Those writings, at least the supposed binding portions of them, ought to be made public, and we hope some member of Parliament will ask for them. If they are not in a shape to be published, the Minister, at least, can state their purport and describe their form, whether loose and colloquial or set forth in diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic documents. If the engagements have any real value, that can only be brought out in all its fulness and produce the proper effect by being laid before the world.

The arrangement or understanding, as described, seems to be based on a delusion. "Mr. Forsyth's acknowledged conversations with the Czar and his Ministers amount to this, that Russia will be content with the Thian Shan range as her southern frontier on the side of Eastern Turkistan and with the Oxus as her boundary on the side of Afghanistan." These two regions are to become "neutral zones," and it is even suggested that Russia and India might give the so-called Ataligh Ghazee a joint guarantee of independence, and by implication confer a similar favour on Shere Ali. Now whatever Russia may informally concede in talk, and Mr. Forsyth take down in writing, we shall not believe in any guarantee until we see it. Russia loses nothing and gains much by conversing with our private envoys in a friendly way about neutral zones. She knows, and our rulers must know, that the state system of Europe, where neutral lands are with difficulty upheld, is not applicable to Central Asia. The Governments of Europe act on tolerably settled plans; the sacredness of treaties is to a certain extent recognized; one power is able to check another; borders are well-defined; and the neutrals have many friends more or less interested in maintaining the neutral belt. Moreover, they can influence the neutrals themselves, and do so constantly. But what securities, in any way analogous to these, exist in Central Asia? There is no settled policy, except one of absorption by a great power; there are no defined borders; the proposed neutrals have not many friends; India has probably about as much influence as Russia over the actions of the ruler of Eastern Turkistan. The neutralization policy is only applicable to settled states and a balance of power; in Central Asia all is unsettled, and the balance weights are rivals. Russia is confessedly and visibly aggressive—the claim to the line of the Oxus admits it; the claim to the line of the Thian Shan makes it manifest. India, as the Eastern arm of the British Empire, is as confessedly unaggressive; and, consequently, the bargain, if bargain there has been, is one-sided. Russia, by amusing us with promises which it may be out of her power to keep, gains time to make that secure and unassailable road from the Caspian to Samarcand which we recently described, a road to establish which an expedition has already gone to Krasnovodsk. The utmost that we can hope from the negotiations and the pledges is that they will do no harm. But they complete nothing, and, in the end, the captivating plan of neutral zones must prove to be a delusion and a snare. When the said negotiations began the Russian Government must have welcomed them as a plain and indisputable proof of the new force which the Russian position in Central Asia has begun to exercise on the Great Eastern Question.

Some weeks ago the *Pall Mall Gazette*, founding itself on a remark made by the Director of Public Instruction in his annual report, thought fit to pass severe and unwarranted strictures on the Bombay Medical Services. Mr. Peile had incidentally remarked that he found "no means of teaching Geology in Bombay." Surely he must have been totally misinformed, since there is actually more than one distinguished Geologist in the Presidency service. A glance at the list of medical officers and a little inquiry will readily show this. Geology, if thought worth teaching, could be ably taught in Bombay. Mr. Peile's inaccuracy served the fashionable journal as a text for a general onslaught upon our medical men. "For years past, in Bombay at least, there has been," we are told, "the greatest difficulty in finding properly qualified men for scientific appointments. The Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, once widely known for its activity and the value of its transactions, has now virtually ceased to exist." This sweeping statement was the necessary preliminary to a proposal the writer desired to advocate. We shall not enter into the merits of that suggestion, but confine ourselves to the basis on which it is raised. Most unfortunately for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, far from having ceased to exist, the Bombay "Medical and Physical Society" have just issued a volume of Transactions which will bear comparison with any ever printed here, and in some respects will surpass them. The dead society has produced a fine, healthy living volume, not only full of solid useful scientific papers, but enriched by coloured illustrations which would be a credit to any publisher at home. It is quite true there is no geological essay in the book, but more than one of the writers is competent to teach Geology, perhaps even to the author of the article in the *Pall Mall*. Distance, we are assured, lends enchantment to the view; and probably it is to his remoteness that we must attribute the baseless delusions of the pretty little newspaper which adorns the London clubs. Whether the inspiration reached him from Bombay, no one, of course, can tell; whether he had a hint, and spake upon it, we do not presume to guess; but whether the statements were inspired by the flagstones of the mall, or the reek of Bombay, they are, as we have shown, untrue and unjust. We trust our London contemporary, who is not wanting in generosity and candour, will correct the error into which he was unwittingly beguiled.

That Her Majesty's Government, considering the way in which they are often treated, secures the services of so many gentlemen in Her Majesty's army, is a standing miracle. Behold how they are hunted about from station to station at home, frequently for no conceivable reason but for easily conceivable caprices which are apt to make their nests in the minds of military authorities. No soldier objects to be moved for good reasons—active service, to wit, or the prospect of it; or a tour of duty, suddenly imperative, disagreeable probably, but still cheerfully done. What annoys the soldier, and every fair-minded man, are the abrupt, inconsiderate orders, which head-quarters in Whitehall and Pall Mall may choose to promulgate. It is easy for them—costs nothing but a bit of paper, a dip of ink, and the more or less illegible flourish of a pen; but it is hard upon the soldier thus taken unaware.

Consider the most recent example. Here are the 7th Hussars and 19th Hussars suddenly ordered home. They have had no warning. The first inkling, we believe, was an inquiry respecting their strength; rapidly followed by the route. Consequently they have to break up from quarters in haste, to get rid of houses, furniture, kit, horses—of course at a loss. Some may have only recently bought new kit or new horses, and they have to suffer in pocket accordingly. The 7th Hussars, of course, cannot be disbanded, they will relieve some regiment, we suppose, needed for possible disturbances in Ireland; but the 19th—what is to be its fate? There can only be one, unless some unforeseen need for horsemen should crop up before they get home, or shortly after they land. We assume that the 19th is to "go," and that its comparatively short regimental career will terminate in 1870. Of course we have no authority for that assumption beyond the rumours sent from home. But whether the public interest demands or not that a regiment should be disbanded, we submit that even Her Majesty's Ministers have no right to be so unceremonious as, in this case, they appear to have been.

We are requested to announce that Mrs. Pendock Tucker's Fancy Dress Ball will take place on Thursday, the 24th February, at the house of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., which has been kindly lent for the occasion. The time of commencement will be 9-30 P.M.

The "Delhi Gazette" hears "ugly rumours" as to an immediately impending reduction of the 20th and 21st Hussars.

Among other changes and absorptions in the Ordnance Department, the Agra Magazine is, we learn from the local paper, to be reduced to a depot.

The 93rd Highlanders will remain in camp at Deolalie till the 20th February, when the regiment will embark for England.

The "Pioneer" hears that the wife of an officer on the Retired List at Simla has instituted a suit for a divorce in the Punjab Courts on the usual grounds.

The Secretary of State has announced Her Majesty's pleasure to grant the India medal, or a bar to those already possessing the medal, to the troops engaged in the Bhootan and the Hazara Expeditions.

The Honorable A. F. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs, who went to Calcutta on two months' privilege leave of absence, returned to Bombay yesterday forenoon. He will resume his duty to-day.

It is expected that the section of the Punjab Railway between Jullundur and Phillour will be open for traffic on the 1st February. Passengers and goods can then be booked right through from Calcutta to Lahore.

It appears to be settled that Mr. Kindersley, the present Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is to be Mr. Bowring's successor as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and the appointment gives great satisfaction.

There is a divorce case to be heard at the Madras High Court to-morrow. The petitioner is a Mr. D'Vaz who prays for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery. The co-respondent is a Mr. Joice of Mysore, a contractor.

The Duke of Edinburgh, says the "Pioneer," has fairly won his spurs as an Indian sportsman. He has had a "first spear," killed two tigers, two buffaloes, and heaps of small game. His Chukia campaign will probably have increased his trophies considerably.

The Madras Government has decided that special accommodation for native females is a measure which is not yet needed in that presidency, and that it would be only imposing a needless expenditure on the Railway Company to insist on its being carried out.

Billiard-playing would pay as a profession. The *Dacca News* says that Mr. C. Hughes has gone to Dacca to initiate Khajeh Ahsoon Oollah, son of Khajeh Abdool Gunny, into the mysteries of the game, at the handsome remuneration of Rs. 1

A HEAVY FAILURE.

THE failure is announced of Mr. Henry H. Severs, general merchant. His liabilities are roughly estimated at about £250,000, principally on bills which have been drawn against consignments to China, consisting of cotton and woollen goods, Mr. Severs has been in business in London about two years. The following circular has been sent to the creditors :—"Gentlemen,—I much regret to inform you that I am compelled to suspend my payments. I have placed my books in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co., of George Street, Mansion House. I trust the result of the liquidation will be satisfactory, but it will depend upon the realisation of consignments to China. I had hoped that the state might have been wound up under private deed of arrangement, but I am advised that in consequence of the liabilities being chiefly upon bills of exchange now running, the holders of which are not known, this course is impracticable, and that at all events in the first instance it is necessary, in order to protect the rights of all parties, that the state should be taken into bankruptcy.—I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, Henry H. Severs. 57, Gracechurch Street, London, December 28."

RECEPTION OF DR. TEMPLE.

YESTERDAY morning (Dec. 30) the Rev. H. Bramley Rural Dean of "Christianity," with eighteen other clergymen belonging to the deanery, waited on Dr. Temple, and presented him with an address of congratulation. The bishop, in accepting it, said :—

Mr. Dean,—I look upon it as a very great kindness that you have taken so early an opportunity of presenting me with this address, and of assuring me of your desire to co-operate with me in the service of our Lord for the good of this diocese. I feel it as a very great kindness indeed ; more especially because there are, I know perfectly well, some among you who would have preferred that there should have been some other person appointed as bishop of this diocese, and who feel not a little anxiety, even at the time you are presenting this address, lest perchance it should not be for the good of the Church that I should be here ; and I feel it as a very great kindness that you should be ready to assure me that, at any rate, you are prepared to do your part, and that if there be any failure it shall not be for want of your hearty co-operation and of your earnest service to our Lord. I have always, from the beginning, held that those who differed from me in opinion here, and who thought it their duty to express that difference and to do what in them lay if it were possible to oppose both my election and my consecration, were actuated by nothing but a sense of duty and a desire to fulfil God's will, as far as their conscience showed it to them. I have felt quite sure that all the opposition to me was really honest and really kind, from a desire to serve our Lord ; and, inasmuch as I feel in myself that I have no other wish on earth but to serve the same Lord to the best of my ability, I have always felt certain that there was a tie between us very much stronger than anything which could possibly keep us apart. I have felt sure that your conscientiousness must be more to me than any difference of opinion could possibly be. Believing, as I do, that conscientiousness is the very beginning of Christian duty, and that the service of the Lord starts with it in the first instance, it is impossible for me not to respect from the bottom of my heart all those who have been trying to follow their conscience in this matter, whatever pain it may have given to me, or whatever trouble. There are, I know, too, some who have not taken that part, and to them, of course, it is a double pleasure for me to say how I count upon their joining with me in the service of the Lord, and how confident I feel that they will not hereafter regret that they have reckoned upon me as a fellow servant, who desires to be faithful to the best of his ability. I believe, my brethren—I do believe—that as time goes on and we know more of each other, although we may differ very much in opinion—for that I look upon as unavoidable considering how God has constituted our understandings—but, however much we differ in opinion, we shall be united in spirit ; we shall, at least, know each other as servants of Christ, who care more for His service than for anything personal to ourselves ; and that we shall endeavour, knowing each other's hearts, to work with each other as far as we conscientiously can, with this confidence. Believe me, Mr. Dean, I feel certain that even those who have been opposed to me will before long, in many instances, be reckoned as my heartiest friends, because they will, at least, feel that if our understandings are apart, our hearts are together, and we shall be united by that which in the last resort is the one real tie that unites Christians—the love of the service of our common Master.

Mr. Bramley, who had previously opposed the Bishop's election, expressed his pleasure at his reception, and hoped that the clergy would co-operate with him in the work of their common Master, Jesus Christ.

In the afternoon the Bishop was entertained by the Mayor and Corporation in the Guildhall. His lordship met with a very enthusiastic reception from the citizens. An address, beautifully illuminated, was presented to him from the Corporation.

Dr. Temple, in replying, said when he was asked to take charge of a diocese he said, if possible, he should prefer Exeter, as his ancestors belonged to Cornwall, and his early years were passed in Devon. He always would be ready to co-operate with the authorities of the city in which he should reside.

Subsequently, in responding to the toast of his health, Dr. Temple said that to be received with such cordiality went home to his heart, and enabled him to bear without flinching whatever trials awaited him. No place in England could compare with the west for its historic reminiscences and natural beauty, or for the warmth of heart of the inhabitants, or their willingness to sympathise in all good works. Although he always held firmly to his political opinions, there were things higher than politics to bind men together. He would never be what was known as a political bishop.—*Overland Mail*, Dec. 31

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

(From December 24 to December 30.)

LIEUT. L. C. KEPPEL has been promoted to be a commander in Her Majesty's fleet, with seniority from September 30, 1869, in the haul-down vacancy of Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief on the China station.

Captain—J. A. P. Price to the Princess Charlotte, and to hoist his pendant of commodore of the second class, as naval officer in charge of naval establishments at Hongkong, vice Oliver J. Jones, whose period of service has expired.

Lieutenants—W. Vicary, W. L. Martin, and A. H Boldero to the Wyvern, commissioned ; W. Parsons, R L. Turton and L. Napier, to the Pallas, commissioned

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 24.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General H. C. Smith, to be assistant-commissary general, vice Thompson, deceased.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the 4th class the Rev. T. C. Stanley, LL.B., to be chaplain of the 3rd class.

The commission of the Rev. L. J. Parsons, M.A., as chaplain to the Forces, to be antedated to Nov. 15, 1864.

The commission of the Rev. Sykes, M.A., as chaplain to the Forces, to be antedated to March 6, 1855.

December 28.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—H. C. Westenra, Lord Rossmore, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Lord Beaumont, who retires.

12th Lancers—Surg. T. Tarrant, M.D., from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be surgeon, vice Surg.-Major Francis Hastings Baxter, M. D., appointed to the Staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Robert William Hamilton, who retires ; Ensign and Lieut. L. J. Oliphant, to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe ; the Hon. W. F. Fraser, master of Saltoun, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Oliphant.

3rd Foot—Ensign R. A. Hickson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ashley Dodkin, who retires.

7th Foot—Ensign W. W. St. George to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Wolfe Rynd, who retires.

14th Foot—Staff-Surgeon J. E. Moffat to be surgeon, vice William Henry Price, appointed to the staff.

24th Foot—H. V. Boothby, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, transferred to the 41st Foot.

41st Foot—Staff-Surgeon S. B. Rose, M. B., to be surgeon, vice William Henry Yates, deceased.

45th Foot—Ensign J. S. Smith to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frederick William Pace, deceased.

57th Foot—Lieut. A. K. Douglass to be captain, by purchase, vice Reginald A. Hoby Cox, who retires ; Ensign E. S. Vidal to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglass ; Ensign A. Neil has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

58th Foot—Ensign W. H. Browne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Scovell Whitmore, deceased ; Ensign E. C. Elliston to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice W. H. Browne, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps ; Ensign A. W. Morris to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice E. C. Elliston, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

79th Foot—Lieut R. Chalmer to be adjutant, vice Lieut. C. P. Cramer, who has resigned that appointment.

85th Foot—Lieut. S. D. Crokenden, from half-pay, late 4th West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice John D. Macpherson, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

89th Foot—Capt. L. C. Brown from half-pay late 11th Foot, to be captain, vice James Wharton Harrel, who retires upon temporary half-pay ; Lieut. E. H. Vaughton to be captain by purchase, vice Launcelot Charles Brown, who retires ; Ensign A. J. Le Cornu to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vaughton.

100th Foot—Ensign C. V. S. Downes to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Louis Nicholas de la Cherois-Crommelin, who retires.

3rd West India Regiment—The surname of the Ensign appointed on the 15th inst. is Breen, not "Brien" as then stated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major F. H. Baxter, M.D., from 12th Lancers, to be staff surgeon-major, vice Staff-Surg. William Boyd, superseded for being absent without leave ; Surg. W. H. Price, from 14th Foot, to be staff surgeon, vice John Edward Moffatt, appointed to 14th Foot ; Staff Surg. F. J. Shortt, to be staff surgeon, vice Samuel Black Roe, M. D., appointed to the 41st Foot ; Assist-Surg. A. Lewer, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Francis John Shortt, promoted to the staff.

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Purveyor V. White to be purveyor.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. W. Roberts, 5th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut.-colonel, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of February 3, 1866.

Paymaster and Hon. Capt. W. Dring, 49th Foot, to have the honorary rank of major.

Paymaster F. F. T. Hobbs, 6th Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of captain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN order has been received at Chatham garrison that recruiting for all the regiments of the line serving in India is to be closed for the present. It is surmised that this order may have been given in connection with a plan, said to be in contemplation, for placing depot companies in Militia barracks, when volunteers from the Militia might be obtained for these regiments.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death of General Sir D.Capon, K.C.B., colonel of the 106th Foot :—Lieut.-General H. W. Breton, colonel of the 56th Foot, becomes a general ; Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., commanding the brigade of Guards, a lieut.-general ; Col R. Wardlaw, C. B., half-pay, late 1st (Royal) Dragoons, brigadier-general, commanding the cavalry brigade at Dublin, a major-general ; Major J. M. Brown, 93rd Highlanders, a lieut-colonel ; and Capt. E. J. Bruce, Royal Art., a major in the army. Nothing is yet settled with regard to the colonelcy of the 106th Foot, but it will most probably be filled by the transfer of Lieut.-General Barlow from the 3rd West India Regiment, which corps, as we stated a few weeks since, will disappear from the Army List in April 1870.

In consequence of the reduction of the Imperial forces in India, no cavalry regiment will be sent to that portion of the British Empire in 1870. The 7th Hussars will be brought home, but not be replaced, the 10th Hussars possibly going out in 1871-72. After the embarkation of the 10th Hussars the roster will, as at present arranged, stand as follows :—13th Hussars, 1872-73 ; 9th Lancers, 1873-74 ; 14th Hussars, 1874-75, 12th Lancers, 1875-76, &c.

The command of the brigade of Guards falls vacant by the promotion of Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C. B. Major-General Hamilton will, as is usual in such cases, be allowed to continue in command a few weeks longer.

The lieutenancy of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, falls vacant by the promotion of Lieut. De L. R. Anderson, 2nd Queen's, to a captaincy in his regiment.

It is not proposed to send a cavalry regiment to Ireland next year. The 12th Lancers will be brought to England most probably during the spring, and will not be replaced so that the 17th Lancers will not cross the Channel until 1871, when they will relieve the Scots Greys ; the Inniskilling Dragoons replacing the Carbiniers, in 1872, and the 7th Dragoon Guards relieving the Royal Dragoons in 1873. This alteration in the reliefs is, of course, owing to the recent despatch of the King's Dragoon Guards to the Sioter Isle.

It has been rumoured that, when the reductions take place in the army next year, it is the intention of the authorities to place several officers of the Medical Department upon half pay.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused a circular to be addressed to all candidates for commissions by purchase in the West India Regiments and other Colonial Corps who happen to be above the regulation age for commissions in Line and Cavalry Regiments, in forming them that owing to reductions which are about to take place in the Army, he has been compelled to strike their names from his list.

Owing to the large number of candidates who have passed their examination, and waiting for direct commissions compared with the small number of vacancies which can be filled up, no examination for direct commissions will be held until further notice. The cases of those candidates will be specially considered who, in ordinary course, would have been examined upon the next occasion, and who, owing to the postponement of the examination, will have exceeded the limit of age laid down by the regulations.

BOMBAY.

MR. AND MRS. TREASDALE, whose names appeared in the list of passengers published by us on Saturday, did not proceed by Saturday's mail steamer.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of five rupees contributed by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Monkeyjee for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ALL India will sympathise, we are sure, with the agonies which the *Bombay Guardian* suffered on learning that 'the Viceroy was to leave Calcutta early last *Sunday* morning by train for Benares.'

THE RAJAH OF JODHPORE.—On Wednesday last, His Highness the Rajah of Jodhpore, with about fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay, and took up his residence in a bungalow near the Grant Road station.

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers :—For Carwar, Mr. J. B. Crawford. For Calicut, Mr. A. F. Schlunk. And twelve deck passengers.

ANOTHER PRIZE CRICKET MATCH.—A Parsee gentleman has placed the sum of Rs. 100 at the disposal of the Parsee Gymnasium Committee to be competed for by two "elevens" at cricket. We shall publish the particulars when arrangements for the match have been perfected.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening by the band of the 1-2nd Queen's Regiment :—

Overture	The Barber of Seville.....Rossini.
Quadrille	Thérésa.....D. Godfrey.
Selection	Macbeth .....Verdi.
Waltz	Humming Bird .....Coote.
Obligato for Clarionet	.....Bergson.
Gallop	Pedestrian .....Greedy.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday Mr. Nana Morojee committed Bakin Essajee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,295, the property of Esmaljee Escofbhoy, from a building used as a human-dwelling.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION LECTURES.—The first lecture of the season in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered in the Town Hall on the evening of 1st February by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The lecture will be—"A Second Lecture on the Marathi Country, its tribes and castes." The public are invited to attend.

TWO DEATHS BY THE FALL OF A ROCK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Sevree Road, touching the deaths of Sowa Luxamon and Chima Konda. On the previous day the deceased persons were working in a quarry at Sevree, when suddenly a piece of rock slipped from the top of the quarry, fell upon them and crushed them. Verdict :—"That the deceased met with their deaths from being crushed by a portion of rock, in the quarry where they were working, accidentally falling upon them."

ANOTHER PARSEE BARRISTER.—Among the passengers by the mail steamer Magdala, which came in on Saturday, we observe the name of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, who has been recently called to the English bar. He went to England about seven years ago to qualify himself for the Indian Civil Service, but after a short course of study he seems to have changed his mind and studied for the bar. Mr. Limjee is the great grandson of the late Framjee Cowasjee Banajee' the earliest pioneer of native education in Western India. He is one of the few sons of wealthy natives, who have taken advantage of a liberal education and qualified themselves for learned professions.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest on Saturday in his office at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of Luxamon Narsyen, employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the evidence of Golding, the guard in charge of the mail train from Poona on the 17th inst., it appeared that when at a short distance from Budlapore he heard the engine driver whistle to stop the train. The train was stopped and Golding enquired of the driver what was the matter, and the latter told him he thought that a man had been run over, as he saw a lamp thrown across the rails as if it had been knocked out of somebody's hands. He ordered the train to run back to near the place where the driver thought he had seen the lamp. The train was stopped between Budlapore and Narel, and they both went near a hut used by the gateman. When there they heard groans proceeding from the hut and saw a lamp lying between the rails. They went into the hut and saw the deceased lying down. He was groaning heavily. They lifted him up and put him into the brake and brought him to Bombay, where he died the same day in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the report of the Bishop Cotton Schools in Bangalore for 1869. The Rev. E. H. DuBois, formerly of Bombay, is Principal of the boys' school. We are assured that in all respects—numbers, organization, teaching-staff, comfort of the pupils, and their attainments,—this school is now very much in advance of what it has ever been before.—*Bombay Guardian.*

AT ten o'clock last Monday evening when the eclipse was past and there was liberty for Hindôos to bathe and eat, great numbers of them might be seen bathing in the Mombadevi and other tanks ; and as it was one of the coldest nights we have had for years, the bath must have been any thing but agreeable, as was evident from the speed with which they ran from the tank to their homes.—*Ibid.*

THE cotton prospects of Gujarat seems to be hardly better than those of the Berars. It appears that the recent cloudy weather has done some harm to the growing plants especially round about Broach, where a species of insect has sprung up among the plants which is likely to destroy their strength and further growth. The out-turn of the first picking is not to be so large as expected.—*Native Opinion.*

"HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH THAKOR OF BROWNUGGUR" seems to lay much store by the public utterances of our late Governor, for, we see, "His Highness" heads a movement to bring out the *Speeches and Addresses of Sir Bartle Frere* by public subscription. Perhaps the Rajah is desirous of having for himself a code of laws for the guidance of rulers towards their subject, and if so, we must congratulate him on his perspicacity and only wish that the docility of the pupil in learning, may be commensurate with the anxiety of the Mentor in teaching, the art of government.—*Ibid.*

WE direct the attention of those who may be charged with the duty of utilizing the salt resources of this presidency to the territory of H. H. the Rao of Kutch as offering a field. The Runn of Kutch, at present an entire waste we think, offers a prospect of inexhaustible supply of salt, if properly worked. We think an arrangement might be easily come to with H. H. the Rao of Kutch, similar to the one recently effected by the Government of India with the Maharaja of Jayapur in the matter of the Sambhur Lake, by which a supply of salt may be insured. Such an arrangement would tend to the mutual advantage of both parties. H. H. the Rao will, we think, be too glad to embrace the opportunity of turning the unproductive Runn into a productive resource, seeing that it will add something to his revenues. We put forward the suggestion for the consideration of Mr. Pedder, the Salt Duty Commissioner, whose appointment we intimated in our issue of the 9th instant.—*Ibid.*

ON Tuesday last very heavy rain fell between Sholapoor and Goolburgah.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 22.

THE Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Superintendent of the Bishop's School for Boys, has received an official letter from Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, recognizing the school as a High School.—*Ibid.*

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, has published a pamphlet containing some correspondence relating to the steps he had taken to procure for his son a commission in the British army. In Bengal the story of such efforts is familiar to the public from the non-success of Coomar Chunder Nath Roy of Nattore to obtain a commission. Irrespective of questions of policy, there are others such as the experience a few years ago of an Eurasian gentleman who was appointed as Ensign to a Highland Regiment, which seem to indicate that the time has not yet arrived for the consummation hoped for by Mr. Cursetjee and others, unless, indeed, the Indian aspirants for military fame are prepared to abandon all that the peculiar regimental organisation of the British army requires them to give up.—*Englishman.*

THE Government of India, in reviewing the report of the committee appointed to investigate the system of audit of Municipal accounts in Bombay, took occasion to suggest that the Bombay Municipality should revise its budget grants, twice or thrice in the year, with the view of cutting down optional expenditure, and that it should also take steps to know its own position during the year. Further, copies of the report were sent to the Bengal Government, with a request that it would make inquiries whether the accounts of the Municipalities in its jurisdiction were kept, not according to the actual payments and receipts, but according to the supposed time of the origin of each transaction, and whether money was ever paid out without passing through the bank, which is the cashier of the Municipality. To this enquiry Mr. Hogg has replied that the accounts of the Calcutta corporation are kept according to the actual payments and receipts of each year, and that all money received is paid into the Bank of Bengal, and all money disbursed through the same agency.—*Ibid.*

WHO IS MADAMOISELLE ADELE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel that I *must* write to the papers. If I had done so yesterday, I should perhaps have felt more at ease and slept better than I did last night. I have had no peace of mind since I read the following in yesterday's *Times of India* :—

"But for a slight hitch at the termination of the final transformation scene [in the Grant Road Theatre last Tuesday night] all would have gone well ; but accidents like our lives and our tempers in this country, by circumstances over which we have no control, will sometimes, "*quelquefois*" as Madamoiselle Adele tells us, get out of order."

"Quelquefois" means "sometimes," doesn't it?—the very English word used just before it. Perhaps it means something else as well, known to the *Times of India*. I don't doubt there is a joke, only I don't see it. But what I want to know is, who is Madamoiselle Adele? Does she belong to Dave Carson? Is she an authoress, an actress, or a cantatrice of the period? Does "Men (including Women) of the Time" mention her? I have tried everywhere to find out—but in vain. And yet we must suppose her to be a public character of some kind. It's a sweet name, and I'm all a-fire to know the presumably sweet being who owns it, and whose most trifling word is deemed by your sedate contemporary worthy of prominent quotation. Do *you* know who she is? If you do, I beg you to let me know all about her at once—"let me not burst in ignorance." I should write to Church Gate Street, but I am afraid the gentleman there would consider the question indelicate.

Jan. 22. M.

[We *don't* know, but we look to our Church Gate Street contemporary for an explanation of what puzzled us as well as our correspondent.]

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE performance at the Theatre on Saturday night was excellent. "Black-eyed Susan" and "The Bride of Abydos" were the two pieces for the evening, and these were put on the stage in capital style. Mr. Carson's company have a happy knack of making up, and the supply of a new scene or two seems only a matter of course with them. The acting on Saturday was all that could be wished for here, and brought down bursts of applause. Dave himself was in excellent spirits ; everything he helped in seemed to prosper. The "Bounding Brothers of Bombay" kept up a continuous roar of laughter by their happy thoughts and ingenious inventions, and the fate of the interesting bride and her pert companion were watched with hearty interest. In "Black-eyed Susan" the get up of the Court Martial was, really, *scarcely* up to the mark, but the acting of the chief parts in that scene and throughout the piece generally was certainly very good. It was well appreciated by the audience ; some of the blue jackets in the gallery were enthusiastic—we presume it was one of them who cast in an occasional "hear, hear" when William (Mr. Richardson)—who with his Susan (Mrs. Richardson) did their parts remarkably well—said something smart or telling.

CRICKET MATCH.

THE ROYAL NAVY *vs.* THE 2ND (QUEEN'S) REGIMENT.

THE return match between the officers and men of the East Indian squadron and the eleven of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regiment took place on the Esplanade on Saturday. The fates had determined that no decision as to the victory on a total innings should be arrived at for the first innings was not nearly finished when time was called ; but the play was capital and very interesting. The military went in first and ran up the heavy score of 207. The Rev. Mr. Maule, Garrison Chaplain, made by far the best score in this large figure. He went in fourth, hit the balls in all directions, put to nought all changes of bowling, and made the excellent score of 97, with which, even, he was not out. Drummer White, too, made a fine total, 37, though, like Mr. Maule, he gave one or two chances which the Navy did not accept. Of the Navy eleven Lieutenant Reade made the best score ; he was 45 and not out. Mr. Stevens was next with 37. His batting was in advance of that at the first match ; he played carefully, still he struck out well and had some good runs. Mr. J. Long and Mr. Fox both left the single figures, but Mr. Andrews, one of the Navy's best bats and the first to go in, was bowled out with only one run. Only three wickets had fallen when time arrived, but the handsome score of 133 had been told. Though the high scores might lead to an idea that the fielding was not much worth, we must say it was good on both sides. The same cannot be said of the bowling, but it ought to be mentioned that the ground was not in a good condition for wicket taking. We append the score :—

SECOND QUEEN'S.

Private Bolton	h w, b Reade	1
Drummer White	c Reade, b Long	37
Private McGrath	c Long, b Reade	4
Lieutenant Beales	c Andrews, b Long	10
Rev. Ward Maule	Not out	97
Captain C. De St. Croix	b Long	4
Corp. Stephenson	c Forsyth, b Long	8
Lieutenant Webster	b Brooke	9
" Tupper	c Andrews, b Long	4
Ensign Collins	c Long, b White	4
Lieutenant Blythe	b Reade	6
	Byes	7
	Leg Byes	8
	Wides	9
		20

H. M. SHIPS OF WAR.

Mr. J. Andrews	b Stephenson	1
Mr. J. Fox	b McGrath	17
Lieutenant Reade	Not out	45
Mr. J. Long	c Blythe, b Maule	22
Mr. J. Stevens	Not out	37
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	1
	Wides	8
		133

Players to go in ;—Mr. G. M. Brooke, Lieutenant J. B. Young, Mr. H. G. Thompson, Lieutenant G. White, Mr. B. Trogenna, and Mr. A. B. Forsyth.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

IN the case of Awabaee, wife of Ardaseer Jehangeer Framjee *vs.* Ardaseer Jehangeer Framjee, heard before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill on Wednesday last, one or two peculiar points were brought under notice.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, for the appellant, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee, for the respondent.

The suit had been instituted by the respondent and plaintiff, against the appellant and defendant, his lawful wife, for the restitution of conjugal rights. It was heard in March last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, President of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and eleven delegates. The issues then raised for the delegates were—(1) whether the plaintiff had treated the defendant so cruelly as to afford her lawful cause for leaving him ? and (2) whether he had since the marriage been guilty of adultery ? After a lengthened enquiry, the delegates, by their verdict, found that the plaintiff used abusive and scandalous language to the defendant ; that the plaintiff abused the defendant in obscene language ; that he once threw a small book at her ; that he refused her permission to go and visit her mother ; and that he once pushed her over a chair and abused her. The delegates were unanimously of opinion that the allegations respecting the plaintiff's adultery were not proved ; and they were of opinion by a majority that the allegations found to have been established did not form a just and lawful cause for the defendant's withdrawal from cohabitation. They were further unanimously of opinion that there was no other just ground why the relief claimed should not be granted. The judge stated that the delegates had only found that the plaintiff had used abusive, obscene, and violent language to his wife on five different occasions, that on one occasion he threw a small book at her, and that they considered these several acts did not form a just and lawful cause for the defendant's withdrawal from cohabitation. The judge fully concurred in the conclusion at which they had arrived, as it did not appear, upon a consideration of the education, manners, and habits of the parties, that the use of these foul expressions, though very reprehensible, were likely to cause mental or bodily suffering to the wife, or to render her incapable of conjugal duties, or to cause reasonable apprehension that future cohabitation would be unsafe. A decree was, therefore, passed in favour of the plaintiff, declaring him entitled to the restitution of conjugal rights, and directing the defendant to return to her husband to live with him as his wife, rendering to him all conjugal rights, and receiving from him the kindness and conjugal affection which were her due. It was further ordered that each party do pay his or her own costs.

Against this decree the wife now appealed. The grounds of her appeal were as follows :—First, For that at the hearing of this suit the addresses of counsel for the defendant and of the plaintiff's pleader, and the charge of the presiding judge were made in the English language, and the examination of several of the witnesses called for the defendant was taken in the English language, and no official or proper translation of the said examinations and addresses and charge was made to the said delegates, several of whom were then totally unacquainted and some others were then only partially acquainted with the English language. Second. For that after the presiding judge had charged the said delegates, and after they had retired for the purpose of considering their decision and before they had pronounced their decision, the presiding judge permitted them to separate and to communicate freely with other persons, and to take part in proceedings before the court unconnected with this suit. Third. For that the presiding judge refused to allow the defendant's attorney to cross-examine the plaintiff, and refused to recall the plaintiff for the purpose of being cross-examined by defendant's counsel. Fourth, For that the said decree ought to set out the issues submitted to the delegates, and their respective special findings upon the said several issues submitted to them, whereby they found upon the first issue that the plaintiff on one occasion abused the defendant in most obscene and violent language, as alleged in paragraph seven of defendant's written statement. That plaintiff on another occasion abused the defendant in obscene language, as alleged in paragraph eight of defendant's written statement. That plaintiff on another occasion threw a small book at the defendant and used most abusive and violent language towards her, as alleged in paragraph nine of defendant's written statement. That plaintiff on another occasion refused the defendant permission to visit her mother, and abused the defendant in obscene and scandalous terms, as alleged in paragraph ten of defendant's written statement. That plaintiff on another occasion pushed defendant over a chair and abused her, as alleged in paragraph eleven of her written statement ; and that the other allegations contained in paragraphs six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of defendant's written statement were not established ; and found, upon the second issue, that the allegations so found upon the first have been established by the defendant did not form a just and lawful cause for the defendant's withdrawal from cohabitation ; and further found, upon the third issue, that there were not any other just grounds why the relief claimed should not be granted. Fifth. For that the said finding of the said delegates upon the said second issue is inconsistent with the said findings on the first said issue, and is a perverse finding, and is contrary to law, equity, and good conscience. Sixth. For that the said second issue raises a question of law and not of fact, and should not have been left to the decision of the delegates. Seventh. For that the decision of the presiding judge, so far as it purports to decide or to concur in the decision of the delegates upon the said second issue, is contrary to law, equity, and good conscience. Eighth. For that the presiding judge had no power to order a Parsee married woman to pay costs.

With reference to the first and second grounds of appeal, Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, the father of the defendant Awabaee, had made the following affidavit for submission to the Appeal Court :—1st. That I was present from day to day at the trial of the above-mentioned suit, which commenced on the 19th day of March 1869, and terminated on the 29th day of March 1869. 2nd. That the said suit was heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker and the following eleven delegates :—Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Jhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Jamasjee Muncherjee Dustoor, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel, Eduljee Rustomjee, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Thanawalla, Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee. 3rd. That the proceedings at the said trial were conducted mostly in the English language ; that the evidence of the majority of the witnesses on behalf of the abovenamed defendant was given in the English language ; that the addresses of counsel for the defendant and of the pleader for the plaintiff, as also the summing up of the said presiding judge, were made in the English language. 4th. That no official or proper interpretation was ever made to the said delegates either of the said evidence, Counsel's and pleader's respective addresses, or the said judge's summing up, nor of any part of the proceeding at the said trial, except that the plaint, the written statement of the aforesaid defendant, and the settled issues were read and interpreted to the said delegates in the Goozrathee language by the Clerk of the abovementioned Court on the 19th day of March 1869 at the opening of the said trial. 5th. That to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the undermentioned three, out of the said eleven delegates, that is to say, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Jamasjee Muncherjee Dustoor, and Dadabhoy Hormusjee Thanawalla, are ignorant of the English language. 6th. That to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the undermentioned three, out of the said remaining delegates, that is to say, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and Muncherjee Framjee Cama, are so imperfectly acquainted with the English language, as to have precluded their fully comprehending the said evidence of the said witnesses, the said addresses of the said counsel, and pleader, and the said summing up of the said presiding judge. 7th. And I further say, that soon after the said summing judge had finished his summing up in the said suit on the said 29th March 1869, the said delegates retired to consider their finding. 8th. That after the said delegates had so retired as aforesaid, a deputation of the body of Parsee delegates waited upon the said Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker for the purpose of voting him an address on the then approaching termination of his judicial career. 9th. That the said delegates, who had so retired as aforesaid, and before they had delivered their finding, obtained the judge's permission to leave the retiring room, and joined with the said deputation in voting the said address. 10th. That the said delegates were in no way kept distinct and separate from the said deputation, or from other persons then in the Court, but associated freely with them during the whole time occupied in the reading of the said address and the delivery of the judge's reply thereto, and each of the said delegates had full opportunity for general conversation with the several members of the said deputation and with the said other persons then present in Court, and the said presiding judge did not direct or warn the said delegates not to converse with the members of the said deputation or with other persons on the subject of the said trial. 11th. That on the said judge concluding his reply, the said delegates retired for the second time, and after further deliberation subsequently delivered their said finding.

With reference to the third ground of appeal, it was mentioned that a remarkable incident in connection with it occurred in the Court below. That was that the two learned counsel (Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Dunbar), who appeared for the defendant Awabaee (to use the words of the learned judge's notes), "threw down their briefs and abruptly left that Court." This happened at 5-10 P.M., the learned judge, on a representation made by the plaintiff's pleader, refusing the application to rise at that hour. Upon her counsel leaving the Court, Mr. Peile, defendant's attorney, applied for a postponement in order to have an opportunity of cross-examining the husband. This was refused, Mr. Peile's protest was duly taken down ; and the plaintiff's examination was concluded that night. The judge remarked that the learned counsel for the defendant had "very improperly abandoned their client at a very critical stage of the trial. . . . No blame whatever attaches to Mr. Peile, who has done the best he could for his client, but the trial must be proceeded with. The defendant's counsel have wilfully absented themselves when they could, if they had wished, have cross-examined the plaintiff ; and it is possible that their client may suffer through their unprecedented and improper behaviour ; and that, if this prove the result, she will have a remedy against them." On the following morning, the two learned counsel appeared in Court and applied to have the plaintiff recalled ; but the Court refused the application. It should be added that, in the Court of Appeal, one of the learned counsel stated, that their leaving the Court arose from no disrespect to the learned judge or from any wish to dictate to him the duration of his sitting, but from their own indisposition. Regarding the third ground of appeal, Mr. Charles Peile, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, had made the following affidavit which was used before the Appeal Court :—1st. On the 24th day of March 1869, I was informed that the counsel engaged in the matrimonial cause then pending, between Ardaseer Jehangeer Framjee and Awabaee his wife, had left the Court after five o'clock, and I thereupon proceeded to Court, when I found the plaintiff in the witness-box in course of examination by his pleader, Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee. 2nd. On the close of such examination, the delegates commenced to ask questions of the plaintiff, and I thereupon addressed the Court on the subject of cross-examination of the plaintiff, and requested that a postponement should be granted to enable the counsel retained for the defendant to cross-examine. The judge, however, refused to grant such an adjournment, and on a remark being made by the said Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee that I, this deponent, by the practice of the Matrimonial Court, was entitled to plead, the said judge stated under the circumstances he would not allow me to cross-examine, though he would have allowed me to do so had I been personally conducting the case in Court from the commencement. 3rd. Finding that no cross-examination would be allowed on the part of the defendant, I protested against the ruling of the judge, and requested him to make a minute thereof, and then sat down, and made no further effort to interfere, and the plaintiff was in fact never cross-examined on the evidence given by him in this matter at all.

The appeal came on for hearing in December last, when, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Court took time to consider their judgment.

The learned Chief Justice gave judgment on Wednesday the 19th inst. The Court had, His Lordship said in the course of the argument of counsel, expressed their opinion adverse to the appellant on several points of the case, especially the first and eighth grounds of appeal, which could not be supported, so that now they need only address themselves to the rest. As regarded the second ground of appeal, the separation of the delegates before they had delivered their finding or verdict, it was to be said that the circumstances mentioned did not support this ground ; that the rules for English juries were not applicable to the delegates, and that, on this ground, their Lordships saw no valid objection. It was clear from the English law reports, especially from the case of the *Queen* vs. *Kinnear* (2 B and A, page 642) that unless it could be shown that some miscarriage of justice resulted from it, a j

first difference with insolvent's family was, he said (in reply to Mr. Green) in 1865. That was not on account of her wanting to get money from him, but was owing to their belief that he had caused insolvent loss by his connection with the firm. He did not cherish a hostile feeling towards them.

Mr. Green—I don't suppose *you* did, but *they* did not like you?—A. Not at that time.

The Commissioner—Is there much love between you now?

Insolvent: No, since we were before Mr. Pigot in the arbitration, and I and my brother swore that Perozbaee was a partner in the business, they have not been on good terms with me. Mr. Pigot did not believe me and my brother, because I had not the original contracts, and Mr. Jehanghier was not there. When Perozbaee knew that we were to say she was a partner, she requested us not to give out her name.

The Commissioner—And nobody knew she was a partner, except yourself?—A. Nobody but myself.

Mr. Green in the course of further examination asked if in September 1864 witness was not rather anxious to do a good stroke of business in the way of commission on the sale of the Chowpatty property?

Witness—A good brokerage? of course. (A laugh.) I was asked to act as broker for them. My commission was for asking about the prices.

Mr. Green—For getting up evidence?

Witness—No; getting up evidence is asking them to tell what they like.

The Commissioner—Or to tell what you like, I think. (Laughter.)

After some other questions, the further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 15th and 19th Jan.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 3 P.M. of the 22nd to 3 P.M. of the 23rd January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 45	0 3
„ Calcutta	0 29	0 27
„ Madras	11 35	0 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.
Sattaluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.
Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nurseo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.

INWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers who have arrived at Calcutta per s. s. Mooltan:—

From Southampton—Mr and Mrs Hartshorne, Mr C Babington, Mrs Webster and infant, Mr Bogg, Mr W L Scott, Mr and Mrs Deevey, Mrs Stewart, Mr F G Moore, Mrs Craddock and child, H M Evatt, Mrs Hordern, Mrs Irwin's 2 ayahs, Miss Gay, Mr J M Campbell, Mr J B Campbell, Mr F Radcliffe, W Bartlett, W H Dungey, and S Eldridge.

From Marseilles—Major and Mrs Ekin, Mr and Mrs Stange, Mr and Mrs Grencnicer, Mrs Vivian, Miss A H Irving, Rev and Mrs Gray, Capt and Mrs Warden, and B Moores.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES AT THE CAPE.

The Cape Town *Standard and Mail* of November 19th says—

"Accounts reach us daily of 'more diamonds being picked up'—even the telegram in to-day's issue brings us information of fresh discoveries. They must be very plentiful indeed, seeing that so large a number has been found without any search by experts. Reports from all quarters reach us of fresh mineral indications. The Surveyor-General has been sent to Tulbagh and Ceres lately, where it is reported there is coal and copper. As yet nothing has arisen out of this visit. If the discovery should turn out at all productive, it will be immensely valuable to Cape Town, as the distance of these places from Cape Town is very little indeed. But the best intelligence regarding minerals in this colony came from England by the last mail-steamer. When Mr. Neate, C.E., was on his professional visit to Port Alfred, he saw at Lower Albany what he believed to be coal formations; he took home to England specimens, and his opinions have been confirmed by the best authorities, as reference to another column will show. This is highly gratifying It has been long suspected that coal in abundance exists in Albany—near the Kowie Harbour and Bushman's River. Coal at the Cape will serve the colony better than diamonds."

PRINCE PIERRE BUONAPARTE.

Prince Pierre Napoleon, whose rash act has thus brought the empire into a very critical position, is a first cousin of the present Emperor, being the third son of Lucien, brother of the first Emperor. He was born in 1815. His antecedents show that he has had a large practice in killing people, and we are inclined to hope that he may not have it in his power to try his hand at it again. His early training as a soldier was under his uncle Joseph in America, in 1832. In 1836 he was at Rome, where he got into trouble, and was ordered to leave the Papal States. But before obeying, he showed the devil within him by killing the leader of the party of police and wounded two others. He was then imprisoned in Castle St. Angelo, and on being released, went in succession to America, England, and Corfu. From Corfu he visited Albania, where he got into such a quarrel with the Palikares, that the English Government had to prevail on him to clear out from Greece and Italy altogether. In 1849 the amiable gentleman fought a duel with a journalist of the extreme right, and received the compliments of the Assembly for his gallant deed. After the famous Dec. 2 he retired into private life and has seldom entered the Tuileries. When not hunting in Corsica, he lived quietly at Auteuil. He is now living more quietly in the Mazas prison.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE CALEDONIAN BALL AT MADRAS.

On Monday evening (January 17) the Scottish residents of Madras entertained Madras society to a ball in the Banqueting Hall. For the decorations we were indebted to the artistic genius of a kilted Caledonian, who can do anything from building a palace to playing the bagpipes.

About ten o'clock Lord and Lady Napier arrived, and dancing began. Nearly all the Scotchmen present wore tartan ribbons across the breast, and thus made themselves for that evening Knights of the Thistle. The Scotch ladies of course displayed a good deal of tartan, and the practised eye might trace something of pedigrees and alliances in the different patterns that some bearers of decidedly Celtic names wore. Even the English and Irish guests were complaisant enough to wear the tartan in honour of their hosts, and the Stuarts and Macdonalds and Macgregors received large additions to the numbers of their clans for that evening, because their tartans happen to be pretty for ball-room wear. A few Scotchmen appeared in kilts; but alas! 'tis few can boast a leg to grace a philibeg in this India of ours. Lord Napier danced in the first reel, and a few enthusiastic souls joined him in trying to give it the real Celtic *élan*; but the piper had been too long away from the land o'cakes, and the dance was rather a failure. The next reel, for which our admirable Crichton himself played the pipes, went better; but on the whole reel-dancing was more honoured in the breach than the observance, and the company exercised themselves mainly in the stereotyped round of quadrille, waltz, and gallop to the excellent music of the bands. Supper was served in the galleries, and if with so many hosts everybody's wants were not attended to, it must surely have been everybody's own fault. The ball went off very successfully indeed. All seemed in spirits, and disposed to honour Saint Andrew by enjoying themselves.—*Madras Times.*

The *New York Tribune* flatteringly notices Mr. Swye's book on the Byron controversy. "It is nearly all the printer's hands. As the author is a Beecher, it is unnecessary to say that she stands to her guns in all the essential elements and theories she has advanced. Her case is a very thorough examination of the case in all its facts, and those who have read the proofs of her book think she has made out an exceedingly strong

A Happy Man.—At the late meeting of the St. Pancras Vestry, Mr. Yelland, a representative of Ward No. 8, asked a question as to the manner in which some contract was given. The Chairman of the Committee of Works commenced his answer with—"Mr. Yelland might have seen by the papers—" when he was interrupted by Mr. Yelland saying "I don't see it in the papers." A vestryman remarked, "What a happy man you must be, Yelland!"

Ladies with pretty feet will be glad to hear, on the authority of the Parisian Correspondents' of our Lahore contemporary that Podology, or the science of revealing character by the form and more expressive members of the feet. The new science has for parent Doctor Tardif. The seat of love is apparently in the hollow of the big toe in men, and on the upper part of the same member in women—which explains why feet so frequently meet under a table. A large foot indicates a quarrelsome disposition—a high instep courage, a low one cowardice, idleness, &c.

It is not impossible that the death of M. Rochefort's second at the hands of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, in the residence of the latter, may lead to some momentous issues. One would think it the very opportunity for which Rochefort was sighing. Under the present circumstances, the Government will hardly be able to lay hands upon him, and he will probably at once assume a position that he could never have obtained, except by favour of such an event. It will require a great deal of wisdom for the Government to extricate itself honourably and without danger from the embarrassment caused by this mad act of one of the Bonaparte princes. It does not seem to be a judicious procedure to run over the trial of the homicidal prince from the ordinary tribunal. By the latest telegram it appears that Government will not confine itself to a defensive attitude; it has resolved to prosecute M. Rochefort.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DRESS.

"Punch's" picture of croquet on the yellow sands at a watering-place, suggests some idea on the subject of dress. Far be it from us to propose that ladies and gentlemen should go barefooted even in India, or that the former should appear in ballet costume, and the latter in mere overalls. But surely there is a golden mean between such extreme innovations and the oppressive fashions of Paris or London. In such a climate as this we require, during a great part of the year, light clothing which does not fit too closely. European fashions are ill-adapted for the Indian hot weather; waist-coats especially are an abomination, and so, we imagine, stays must be. Why should not the leading tailors and dress-makers of our presidency towns indicate an independent course, and liberate us from the bondage under which we have so long groaned! Is there no inventive genius among them? Chimney-pot hats are going out, and we are thankful. But why should not dress-coats, tight vests, &c., go out too? Might not some garments be substituted, combining comfort with grace? The more elegant of the costumes worn by native gentlemen might easily be adapted to the tastes of Europeans. As to the poor ladies, they are much to be pitied. Heads overloaded, waists compressed, all freedom of motion impeded, they are very slaves to stupid and injurious customs or modes, which by common consent they might easily alter, without in any degree sacrificing grace or æsthetical effect. Chignons may be all very well in London at Christmas, but how dreadful in the plains of India in July! Trains may look imposing at a levée; but how senseless and inconvenient in a gallop or waltz. And how uncleanly on a dusty or muddy road! We notice that short dresses for walking are being introduced,—why not for dancing? Who will take the lead in the reform of Anglo-Indian costume? Who would not be grateful for some relief from the present tyranny of uncomfortable fashions? We adapt our houses to the climate,—why not our clothes?—*Pioneer.*

WHAT THE NATIVES SAY.

The bent of the native mind is evidently far more practical than Europeans usually imagine. The vernacular papers are agreed in the expectation, at least in the recommendation, of great largesses on the part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. One journal, for instance, suggests that the prince should, from his private purse, pay the debts of the poor debtors in the Calcutta Jail, who subscribed ten rupees to the Reception Fund. It is also of opinion that at least twenty lakhs ought to have been placed at the disposal of the prince, for the purpose of distribution among such chiefs and nobles as he might delight to honour. Another paper asks his Royal Highness to do something for the famine-stricken population of Hindustan. Such a trifle as fifteen to twenty lakhs, for instance, would be very acceptable to the poor, while the wealthy would become reconciled to the income tax when they saw to what good purpose it was applied. The Empress of the French expended many lakhs upon good works in Egypt;—can the son of Queen Victoria do less for her sufferings subjects?

A third native journal has nothing to say about the prince, but a good deal about the prince's fellow-countrymen. It thus describes a festive scene at the Company Bagh at Cawnpore:—

"On the 9th, the Saliban Ungraise and the European merchants gave a party in the 'Company Bagh' (gardens) at Newabgunj. They made the Judge of the district join in the eating and drinking. During the first part of the evening all who were present ate the English dinner. Then the marble cup was under a dark cloud: brandy was sent about, and the assembly assumed an air of rapture and oblivion. In that drunken, sottish enjoyment, games and *tamasha* went on; then the *mems* and *sahibs* joined their hands together, and began to dance about. Those who were present were much gladdened at the sight, and say that not since this garden has been opened has there been on the part of the 'sirkar' so extravagant and unceremonious a gathering."

Is it thus the native press undertakes to reconcile the two races, or to improve the minds and morals of the people of this country? A high mission appears to have fallen into very unworthy hands.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS RACES, 1870.

Fifth Day, Monday, 17th January.

Saturday was so wet that the stewards were fain to postpone the meeting intended for Saturday afternoon until this morning. They did not gain much by the change; for whereas the rain had on Saturday afternoon abated to a slight drizzle, it did no better on the early part of this morning. On determining to postpone the Saturday meeting, the stewards caused placards to be printed announcing the fact, and these seem to have been cleverly posted on the roadsides *the day after*. Those who went to the meeting on Saturday therefore, found no intimation of the postponement until they reached the shut-up stand, where a body of police were drawn up, uncertain whether the races would take place that day or not.

To-day's racing commenced with

The Winning Handicap—(No. 2). Rs. 500. Forced for winners of all races, except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, and Scurry, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. Two miles.

Three horses started, namely, Col. Knox's Emerald, Mr. Millar's Teazer and Mr. Dawlish's Ziraph. Emerald was the favourite, and, like a favourite, came in last. The running over the first half-mile, from the start to the stand, showed the frightfully heavy state of the course, and that to-day's racing was for the strongest horses. Ziraph took the lead, kept it easily, and came in winner by about ten lengths.

Ziraph	1
Teazer	2
Emerald	3

Time—4 min. 34 secs.

The Beaten Handicap.—Rs. 500. For all beaten horses. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. If four horses start, the second to save his stake. One mile and a half. Five started, namely, Mr. Dawlish's Silver Star, Mr. Dawlish's Grand Master, Mr. Pilgrim's Clansman, Maharajah of Vizianagram's Dirk Hatterick, and Mr. Beaver's Roostum.

Grand Master led all the way and came in the winner

Grand Master	1
Silver Star	2
Roostum	3

Time—3 min. 20 secs.

"The Trades Cup."—Value 1,000 Rupees. A piece of Plate presented by the tradesmen of Madras. Forced for winners of all races, except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, and Scurry, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the race. Two miles.

Three started.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Jupiter, Capt. Duke's Warrior, and Mr. Wilson's Fleur-de-Lys. The start was a bad one for Fleur-de-Lys, the other two horses getting off about eight lengths before her. The race was a hot one between Jupiter and Warrior, and at one time Fleur-de-Lys gained upon them. Jupiter, however, held the lead from the beginning, and came in winner by about a length. Fleur-de-Lys was about the same distance behind the winning horse at the finish as at the start.

Jupiter	1
Warrior	2
Fleur-de-Lys	3

Time—4 min. 20 secs.

The Amateur Handicap.—The gift of H. H. Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Rs. 200. Forced for winners of Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Ladies' Purse, and Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 30 entrance for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races, at an entrance of Rs. 20, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. One mile. Five started—Mr. Shaw's Idler, Mr. Wilson's Wasp, Mr. Beaver's Don Juan, Mirzee Ali Reza's Miskeen, and Mr. Pilgrim's Confederate. It was a pretty keen race between Idler and Confederate.

Idler	1
Confederate	2
Don Juan	3
Miskeen	0
Wasp	0

Then came the race of the day, the

Amazon Plate.—For all untrained horses regularly ridden by ladies. Previous winners of ladies races excluded. Weights for class: Arabs, 9st 7lbs. 4 mile. Post entries, first Colonial horse one price, first Arab or country bred, the other. There being only one Colonial horse entered to start, the stewards resolve to give three prizes for Arabs and country-breds in jewellery of the value of £20, £10, and £5, respectively. Five started—namely, Mrs. Maclean's Challenger, Miss Macleod's Hiram, Mrs. Turner's Jack-a-dandy, Mrs. A. Drury's Royalist, and Mrs. Thornhill's horse (no name). Hiram got the lead and kept it.

Hiram	1
Challenger	2
Jack-a-dandy	3

The Stewards, having some respect for the necks of the Steeple-chasers, resolved not to allow the Great Eastern Steeple-chase to be run with the course in its present dangerous condition, and it is therefore postponed till Friday morning. Although we have given the time in most of the above races, it is no criterion of the merits of the horses, as the state of the course was simply shocking. The committee and subscribers may fairly be congratulated on the success of their meeting of 1870.—*Madras Times.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London as 6 months sight at 1/11 15/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lennann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. B. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.
Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6	per cent per annum.
6 "	5	do. do.
4 "	3	do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a quantity of MALVERN SELTZER WATER, just imported per ship RAJPOOT, from London, to be SOLD at a moderate price.—Apply to CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Forbes Street. Dubashes.

PAINTS, OILS, and COLOURS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Genuine White Lead, in 28 lb. tins	..per tin	7 8	8 4
Do. do.	in 56 "	14 8	16 8
Finest Red	" in 56 "	11 8	13 0
Do. Black Paint,	in 2 "	2 2	2 8
Do. Patent Driers, in 7 "	"	2 2	2 8
Best English Boiled Oil, in 5 gals. drums	per gal.	3 2	3 8
Do. Raw Linseed Oil	"	2 13	3 4
Do. Rectified Spirits of Turpentine	"	3 8	4 8

In sealed canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each at per lb. 1 4 1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A set of very neat and plain carriage harness plated on white metal.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built four seated open carriage with moveable glass-shutters by Windsor, for one and pair of horses.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.
A second-hand cab-buggy with serviceable bay English horse and harness complete.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.

A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Botwood, Ipswich, England.

A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto

A very handsome single phaeton with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dark of London.

A ditto mail phaeton by Kinnoss.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.

A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lanceswood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 20 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th January 1870.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
Boot and Shoe Makers.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

PENLEY on the Art of SKETCHING from NATURE in WATER COLOURS—with illustrations in Chromolithography after original Water-Colour Drawings.
Quarto Cloth ..... Rs. 13 4.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

LEECH'S PICTURES of LIFE and CHARACTER from PUNCH, Fifth Series.
Paper Covers ..... Rs. 7 8
Half bound Morocco ..... " 11 4
*** The four former Series may be had in two volumes, half bound Morocco, Rs. 40.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSSELL'S (W. H.) DIARY in the EAST, during the Tour of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, Rs. 13-4.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECT LIBRARY of FICTION.
Price Rs. 1-4 per volume.
The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR NOVELS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound.
Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day, and consisting of about 150 volumes, lists of which may be had upon application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S NEW STORY will be commenced March 1st. to be completed in twelve monthly parts. Subscription for the whole
Town ..... Rs. 7 2
Up Country ..... " 8 10
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory, by J. Ogilvie, LL.D., with 300 Engravings. Rs. 6-12.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with 3,000 grouped and classified Illustrations, a pronouncing vocabulary of the names of fictitious persons and places, Scriptures proper names, Greek and Latin proper names, Geographical and Biographical names, Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, &c. Abbreviations, Signs, &c. &c., by GOODRICH and PORTER.
Quarto Cloth ..... Rs. 20.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JET WARE, a large assortment to select from. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER.

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE,
Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

This unrivalled Stove, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

The Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fit-out for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary ranges.

There are four sizes of the "Victoress" Cooking Stove—the No. 7, or second size, being suitable for Cooking every variety for a fair ily of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 8, or third size, for families of twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9, for the very largest households.

The top of the Stove, when the Boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

These Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced, even by the most ignorant servants or cooks, in the management.

SIZE OF STOVES

	Width across front.	Depth from front to back over all.	Height.
No. 6,	20 inches.	29 inches.	21 inches.
No. 7,	22 "	32 "	22 "
No. 8,	18 "	35 "	23 "
No. 9,	29 "	39 "	24 "

SIZE OF OVENS.

	Width.	Depth.	Height.
No. 6,	9½ inches.	15 inches.	7½ inches.
No. 7,	11 "	17 "	8 "
No. 8,	13 "	19 "	9 "
No. 9	14 "	21 "	10 "

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2 Iron Pots, tinned inside, } For No. 9 Stove, holding from 3 to 4 Gals.; for No. 8, from 2 to 3 Gals.; for No. 7, about 1½ Gals.; for No. 6, say 1 Gallon each.
1 Tea Kettle, " "

1 Potato or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the Pots.
1 Large Oval Ham Boiler, No. 9 holding 11 Gallons; No. 8, Gallons; No. 7, 8 Gallons; No. 6, 5 Gallons.
1 Round Iron Frying Pan.
1 Large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.
1 Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the Front Fire.
1 Square Iron Baking Pan for the Oven.

Also, a Small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.

Hummum Street, Fort, J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders,
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUC